CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) July 1, 1836. [NO. 300.

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday,	4 49	7 12	
2 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	*For July, 1836.*
3 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	d. h. m.
4 Monday,	4 49	7 11	Last 5 12 24 aft'n.
5 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11	New 13 3 24 aft'n.
6 Wednesday	4 49	7 11	First 21 9 9 forenoon
7 Thursday,	4 49	7 10	Full 28 12 25 morn.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, June 11, 1836.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged in important private business until the hour of one o'clock, when it went into the consideration of Executive business, with closed doors.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill extending the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," which was finally gone through with in Committee, and reported to the House. [Extends the Provisions of said Act to all those who were engaged in the Indian wars from 1781 to 1795, to all who served three months in the wars, and to the widows of those who served in the Indian wars. With an overflowing Treasury, which they are desirous to squander in almost any way, rather than give it to the rightful owners, the States, our Rulers seem determined to rid *our Republic* of the charge of being "ungrateful."]

During the session of the House, two Reporters improving upon the precepts of their betters, got to fisticuffs; for which they were apprehended, and dealt with for the breach of the privilege, "according to Gunter."

Monday, June 13.

SENATE.—John Page, a Senator from New Hampshire, elected to fill the place of Isaac Hill, presented his credentials, was sworn, and took his seat. [It has only been two or three weeks since Isaac left the Senate, and yet another Senator, it is seen, has been elected, gone on to Washington, and entered upon his duties; while one of the Districts of this State has already been unrepresented in Congress for as many months, and yet the Governor of North Carolina refused and still refuses to let the election for said District come on before August! In New Hampshire, it is my bull goring your ox—in North Carolina, it would be your bull goring my ox.]

Public Deposites.—The Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposites was further considered.—[If this Bill should pass, we will lay a copy of it before the readers of the Journal.]

HOUSE.—The Bill to establish the Northern boundary line of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, was considered, and ordered to a third reading by a vote of Yeas 147, Nays 52.

These Bill's were then read each a third time, and passed.

Mr. CONNER *then made a speech!!!* He said, that, as the House had been *delivered of twine*, he thought, after the operation, they might adjourn!!! [Oh! Krout!!]

They took him at his word and adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, June 14.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged for some time upon the Bill from the House, for the re-organization of the Post-Office Department.

Public Deposites.—The Senate resumed the Deposite Regulation Bill. Mr. Wright moved that the Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee, with instructions to report two separate Bills, so as to make the Distribution of the Surplus the subject of one Bill, and the Regulation of the Deposites the subject of the other. This motion was agreed to, Yeas 23, Nays 20. Mr. White, however, moved a reconsideration of this vote; and the question was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of July was agreed to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Nothing else of importance transacted in the House this day.

Wednesday, June 15.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President communicating a Correspondence with the British Government, on the subject of the Northeastern boundary. The President left it to the Senate to decide as to the propriety of publishing the correspondence. [It seems, by this, that the "Old Hero" is getting tired of his game of "assuming the responsibility."] On motion of Mr. Clay, the Message and Correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to report on the question of making the Correspondence public.

Mr. Preston laid on the table a resolution calling on the President for information touching the political condition of Texas, the organization of a Government in that country, &c. and any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of the United States and the Government of Texas, or any of the Commissioners of that Government.

The Resolution from the House, for adjourning on the 4th of July, was considered and agreed to.

The Deposite Regulation Bill again came up. The motion of Mr. White, to reconsider the vote by which it was yesterday ordered to recommit the Bill to a Select Committee, was agreed to, Yeas 22, Nays 21. On motion, the further consideration of the Bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House this day.

MARRIED, in Salem, Mr. Horace Bird, of Watertown, to Miss Fanny Fish, of Salem

A Bird caught a Fish, and when he had caught her
He loved her too well to devour or to slaughter;
And, fearing she'd *fade* like a *fish* out of *water*,
To *Watertown* safely and kindly he brought her.

From the Jonesborough Republican.

* * * * * * * * *

Now it came to pass, as they went from the palace, that Martin the 1st, said unto Thomas the honest, and Richard the virtuous, though I be a *great Magician*, yet I know not whether our *master* designeth me to call a National Convention or a Caucus of my choice and faithful friends at Kinderhook, the liege subjects of the Albany Regency, that renowned assembly, under whose *glorious banner* I hope ever to fight, and thereby to defend and preserve that glorious wreath which my most gracious master has been pleased to place upon my brow. If he requireth me to call a National Convention then I fear that the Southern heretics will tear this wreath from me, so soon as my *most gracious master* shall have gone to his *Hermitage*. Then he said unto Thomas the honest, and unto Richard the virtuous, What shall I do? And they said unto him, O! Prince of York, the rightful and first anointed successor to our most venerable chief, what hast thou to fear, when thou knowest that at his voice the nation trembleth, and at the stamping of his foot, they are dismayed. After these sayings, Martin departed with his wand to consult his oracle—and when he had made an end of these things, he ran and fell down at the feet of Thomas the honest, and cried out, saying Wo! wo! wo! to me! Behold! when I went to consult my oracle, lo! I beheld a *White* beast, with a wreath on his head even brighter than that which my master weareth, adorned with many glittering stars—and there shown upon his breast this inscription: "*This mighty nation will no longer submit to your master's dictation, neither will it ratify the decrees of any Kinderhook Caucus, or of any Baltimore Humbug, which shall nominate Martin Van Buren to the Presidential Chair; but with the spirit of their Fathers*, THEY WILL CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULERS, *as of right they should do!*" And after this I looked again, and behold! there stood by the Great White Beast; one similar in stature and different in color—His eyes were like unto stars, and on his brow was placed a civic wreath—And he said unto me, with a voice as the roaring of the mighty thunder, "O! thou sycophant! O! thou who hast sown the seeds of discord amongst this once happy people, and hast shaken the pillars of American Liberty and Independence, by thy vile machinations, behold the hour is come, when I will make known to this nation, not only thy crooked conduct through life, but all thy magical tricks, and thou shalt be hated by all the lovers of Freedom!" And when I heard these sayings, and beheld the lighting of his eyes, I trembled with fear and fell down as a dead man.

And it came to pass, after Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, had made an end of these sayings, that Thomas the honest, and Richard the virtuous, said unto him—"Though we be no prophets, neither the sons of prophets, yet we greatly fear that the great *White* beast which thou sawest is portentous of evil against thee. Nevertheless, we will go to the East room of our Dictator's palace, where James the true prophet dwelleth, and inquire of him; and they departed and did so.

Now it came to pass when they had come to the room of James the prophet, that Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, said unto him—Art thou a prophet? And James said unto him Yea. Then Martin said unto him—Knowest thou that I am the anointed of our Master, and that he hath appointed me to rule this Nation, and hath given unto me all his wreaths. And James said unto Martin, all this have I long since prophesied concerning thee. Then Martin said unto him—Knowest thou that I have had a vision, and have seen two terrific beasts? And he said Nay.

Then Martin made known unto James all the things that he had both seen and heard; and when he had ended, he said unto the prophet—Prophesy unto me what all these things mean.

And when James the prophet heard these things, he trembled like unto a quivering aspen leaf, and cried out and said unto Martin—O! thou anointed of my most gracious Master, come not near unto me, for I am not yet fully anointed of my Master.

Now when Martin heard these sayings, he withdrew himself a little way from James the prophet; and when he had done this, he commanded him to prophesy unto him the meaning of the two beasts which he had seen.

Then James the Prophet, said unto Martin the anointed—Behold! the White beast which thou sawest is ——— White of the far West, and he will be arrayed against thee, notwithstanding thou art the anointed of my Master, and the rightful heir to his throne; and, moreover, thou shalt be nominated by the Democratic Convention, to be holden at Baltimore in 1835; and the stars which thou sawest, are the States, which will nominate and support ——— White of the West in opposition to thee, and to the dictation of my Master.

Now when Martin heard these sayings, he trembled with fear. And he said unto the Prophet—Are not White and my Master good friends; and if so, how can he refuse to obey his mandates in supporting me as his first anointed and rightful heir to his dominions?

Then the prophet said unto the anointed of Andrew, Behold! the time is coming when my Master, through Churchill the Mighty and myself, will clandestinely call upon the Senate of this Nation for the sum of three millions of dollars, for his own purposes; and because of many of the Senators not knowing that he demanded the appropriation to be made, they will reject the bill: and among those who reject it will be White of the west—and this you know will incur my Master's hatred towards him;—and from that time forward my Master will spurn him as he did Thomas ——— in days that are past and gone.

Then will the Whigs of the west, the south, and of the southwest, rise up in rebellion against thee, and will nominate ——— White in opposition to thee, and to the wishes and mandates of my Master.

Now it came to pass, when James the prophet had made an end of his prophesy, that Martin became fearful, least, peradventure, he would not succeed his Master; and he said unto himself—What shall I do? This will I do—I will go and call the Convention as my gracious Master hath commanded me to do. And he departed and did as he had been *commanded*.

Now it came to pass, that when the servants of Martin had assembled at the great city of Baltimore according to the command of their master, from the East and from the West, and from the North and from the South, to nominate Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, that behold it was found, that many provinces of the Empire had refused to obey the decree which had gone forth, and to send delegates to the Grand Caucus as had been commanded.

Then great fear and trepidation fell on the assembly, and they knew not what to do—for they said amongst themselves, Behold our prophet hath prophesied that the people will put forward White of the West, to rule over them in the stead of Andrew. Nevertheless, said they, we must obey the commands of our master; *otherwise we shall lose our reward*.

Then said Richard the virtuous unto them, Fear not, but be of good courage—thus shall ye do—appoint a number of trusty and faithful subjects of our master, to seek out and to make known unto you how many delegates from each State there be present with you. And they did so.

And after a short time, the men who had been appointed, returned to their fellows, and their countenances were sorrowful, and they said, behold there are several provinces which have refused to obey the commands of our master, and to send delegates to this great assembly, and amongst them is Tennessee, where Andrew himself resideth, (for of old they have been a rebellious and stiff-necked people,) who have refused to bow to King Caucus, or to yield obedience to the decrees of the party—but they say, that they will do in all things as seemeth good in their own eyes—and they regard neither the edicts of our master, nor the decrees of the party.

Then great fear and consternation fell on all the members of the Caucus, and they said one to another. What shall we do—for although the rebellious province of Tennessee be but small and her inhabitants few, yet we know, that this is the age of rebellion and revolution, and that the spirit of resistance and of opposition to the authority of the anointed, is rife amongst the people in all the provinces, and many of them, are already disposed to walk in the steps of the stiffnecked Tenneseans, and to do what seemeth to them right in their own eyes, and to cast off the fear of the anointed, and to despise the authority of the party.

And whilst they thus reasoned with themselves, and while they were in great tribulation—behold they heard a mighty voice like unto the roaring of many *steam enginzs*, calling upon them and saying—I am Ned the Steamer, of the province of Tennessee, where our master resideth, and I am come to assist you to perform his will and pleasure. Then said they unto him, How canst thou, being but one man, give the fifteen votes of the province of Tennessee? Then Ned, being moved with anger, said unto them, How dare ye to call in question my authority? *know ye not that it is as good as your own, and that ye dare not make known unto the people, by whom ye have been chosen and sent here?* But moreover, be it known unto you, that I am come hither from the great city, where I have obtained a steam patent for a new invention, by which I can consolidate all the twenty-four sovereignties of this great Confederacy into one great empire, which shall dutifully obey all the edicts of our master, and of his anointed successor. Then they all cried out with joy, saying, Surely if thou canst do this, thou canst not only give the fifteen votes of Tennessee to our master, but thou canst, by the power of steam, whiten the complexion of Adeline the daughter of Richard the virtuous, and moreover, Expunge certain records, by which, in days of yore, certain evil disposed persons endeavored to slander and defame our friend Thomas the honest. But Ned answered and said unto them—nay, for though by the power of steam, I can compress the whole people of the province of Tennessee into my single self—yet to change the complexion of the family of Richard the virtuous, or to expunge from the memory of the people, the exploits of Thomas the honest is beyond my power.

And when they heard this, they were exceedingly sorrowful—nevertheless, they gladly received Ned the Steamer into the Caucus, and he gave to them the fifteen votes of the province of Tennessee, in favor of Martin the anointed, as chief ruler over the empire, and in favor of Richard the virtuous as his viceroy.

And it came to pass, that when the stiff-necked people of Tennessee heard of these things, they were exceeding wroth, both with Martin and with the Caucus, and they denounced them to their brethren in the other provinces, and said unto them, Were we not born free, shall we now submit to the domination of this Caucus of office-holders, office-hunters, and corrupt political aspirants, and basely surrender to "THE PARTY" the liberties purchased for us by the blood and toil of our fathers? And almost with one voice, they swore to live free or die; and they called on White, sirnamed the Just, and they said unto him, come thou and rule over us, after that Andrew shall have retired, for we have known thee now of a long time, and we know, that thou lovest thy country, and that thou wilt defend its liberties, and promote the peace, and quiet and happiness of the people—and they constrained him to consent to be the successor of Andrew, if the people should so will; and the people of Tennessee greatly rejoiced therent, and by themselves and by their Legislature they nominated White the Just, in opposition to Martin, sirnamed the Magician, to succeed Andrew in the Presidency. And many other States also joined themselves to the people of Tennessee, and said unto them, ye have done well; go on and prosper, and we will go with you: and unto this day many people are daily added to the cause of the people of Tennessee.

And the Caucusites being sorely grieved at these things, consulted amongst themselves what they should do—and the leaders of "the party" said, This will we do—we will secure the forty millions of the surplus revenue now in the Treasury, and we will distribute it amongst those who will befriend us, in our adversity—and moreover, we will deceive the people, by swearing unto them that the friends of White are but few, and that even the people of Tennessee are deserting his cause—and they commanded their trained bands in Congress, and their hirelings of the press every where, that they should forthwith proceed to carry into execution the decree which he made.

But the PEOPLE, discovering their wicked designs, have resolved to defeat them, by causing the truth to be circulated throughout the nation—and the war between THE PEOPLE on the one side and THE PARTY on the other, now rageth with great violence throughout the nation, and will continue so to do until the campaign shall close, which will be in November next.

From the Newbern Spectator.

On Friday last, Gen. Dudley arrived in this place, on his way to Wilmington. He had been on a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the internal improvements which are progressing on our borders, and on the North Carolina boundary of our sister State. Intending to set out early on Saturday, he paid a hasty visit to a relative at Union Point, where, unfortunately for his arrangements, he was met by several old acquaintances. A Committee called on him (who had been instructed to overrule all moderate objections,) with an invitation to a Public Dinner. After many ineffectual endeavours to plead off in consequence of the position in which his friends have placed him before the public, and the delicacy necessarily to be observed in this town in particular, &c., the inexorable Committee extorted from him a reluctant consent to defer his journey till Monday. Monday came, and with it one of the most agreeable public entertainments which our town ever witnessed.

At four o'clock on that day, a large and respectable assemblage of our citizens sat down to dinner at the Washington Hotel, to such a dinner and such comforts as the proprietor, Captain Cutler, is celebrated for providing. The only desire which was ungratified, was, that all our Whig brethren throughout the State had been with us at the festive board.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The great cause of Constitutional Liberty throughout the Union*—Against the New York system of patronage, spoils, and proscription.

2. *The State of Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina*—She has stood forth boldly and triumphantly against both executive dictation and the flattery of sycophants.

3. *The Hon. Hugh L. White, a native son of North Carolina*—The incorruptible jurist, unterrified by denunciations, he dares to be an honest politician.

4. *The Hon. John Tyler*—The firm and consistent republican—in the walks of private life, as well as in the Senate Chamber,—Virginia may be proud of him.

5. *Our distinguished guest, Gen. Edward B. Dudley*—He is entitled to be honored and esteemed, whether we regard him as the liberal and efficient patron of internal improvement, the industrious and hospitable planter, or the patriotic and fearless Whig.

(Gen. Dudley arose and replied as follows:)

Mr. President, and Gentlemen: The unexpected, and perhaps unmerited, honour which you have done me since my arrival in Newbern, deprives me in a measure of the composure necessary to thank you as I ought, and to respond suitably to the sentiment just expressed. I should not have used the terms "perhaps unmerited;" but decidedly so, had I not felt the conviction, that my zeal, if not my efforts, in the cause of my country, and of my native State in particular, has been earnest and ardent. Drawn from the privacy of my farm by the kindness and partiality of my friends, and placed before my fellow citizens in a position by far too conspicuous for my humble qualifications, you may expect from me more than I can perform, and be disappointed by my deficiencies. Could you read the sentiment of my heart, instead of listen to them through the cold medium of inadequate speech, you would be enabled to appreciate my devotion to our country, and my gratitude to those who so highly honour me.

It may be, Mr. President, that a feeling rather of selfishness than of genuine patriotism, has actuated me in my very limited endeavours to assist in placing North Carolina on an equality with her sister States in commercial importance. Born within her borders, protected by her laws, associated with her sons from my youth upwards, bound to her by all the ties of kindred, friends, and *home*, the spirit of emigration which has deprived her of thousands of her worthiest sons, produced in me a stronger affection, a more heart-felt reluctance to join in the desertion. Determined, therefore, to stand or fall with the fortunes of my native State, common prudence, nay, absolute duty, demanded that my feeble assistance should be cheerfully rendered to such of our enterprising citizens as are devoted to the true welfare of the commonwealth. While I pledge myself, gentlemen, that this assistance shall never be withheld, I at the same time disclaim any merit for my course, beyond what is due to the discharge of a duty to the community, dictated by my own judgment and feelings.

Were I, on the present occasion, to pass over in silence the honor which my fellow citizens have done me, by naming me as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, it might appear rather an affectation of modesty than the practice of that virtue. I shall therefore, briefly say to you, gentlemen, that this honor is not of my seeking. Impressed with the belief that many of my fellow citizens are more worthy of the station, it was with the utmost reluctance that I yielded to the wishes and arguments of those who seemed to believe that my acquiescence would promote the interests of the State, and advance the cause of those who are so nobly contending for the restoration of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties. Such arguments are not to be withstood, if sanctioned even by probability, and I consented. The result rests with the Freemen of the State; and whether I be successful or the reverse, my attachment to my native State shall suffer no diminution, nor shall my endeavors to promote her prosperity be less ardently pursued.

In announcing myself a candidate for the station allnded to, I objected to Mr. Van Buren as a Northern man, in feeling and in act. All my political opponents in the State, and some of my friends who had not read my circular attentively, perverted the mental and habitual distinction which I intended, by making it merely a geographical one. Those who are conversant with either my public course or my private opinions, need not to be told that the latter was not my meaning; and I deem the present a suitable time to offer this explanation to such as were led to so erroneous a conclusion by too hasty a perusal of my expressions. My objections to that gentleman rest principally on his anti-Southern feelings, evinced by his action on the Missouri Question, on the Tariff, and his yet more recent avowal of the power of Congress to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. His whole public course, in short, has created a general distrust of his patriotism, and I need not say to the present assembly that the South will never knowingly assist in the elevation of one in whom she cannot fully confide.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, that whether I remain in my present station in private life, or be elevated, by the partiality of my friends, to the more arduous and responsible one to which I have consented to aspire, all my energies shall be put forth in behalf of what I believe to be the bases of North Carolina's true happiness and prosperity—Education and Internal Improvement. In connexion with this determination, and as but poorly expressive of the feelings which the kindness of my friends in your town has excited, allow me, Mr. President to offer the following toast:—

The Town of Newbern,—renowned for hospitality and the merits of her sons. May she too partake of the benefits of a liberal system of internal improvement.

The President called upon M. E. Manly, Esq., to make, in behalf of the citizens, a suitable acknowledgment to the toast of our guest.

Mr. M. did so, and concluded by giving the following toast:

Our sister Borough of Wilmington: distinguished alike for her hospitality and her exertions in behalf of internal improvement.

6. *The memory of those MECKLENBURG Patriots*, who first uplifted the banner of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775.

7. *The Hon. Willie P. Mangum*—The able and eloquent defender of the Constitution, the high-minded, honest, and independent Statesman, who neither asks nor desires any thing from the hand of power.

8. *The memory of Johnston Blakely, the youthful Nelson of the American Navy*.—Though his grave be in the ocean deep, unknown, North Carolina will cherish with a mother's fondness, the rich legacy of his fame.

9. *The health of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, the gallant soldier of the forest.*

10. *The memory of John Stanly*.—While we pay just tribute to the honoured living, let us not forget the distinguished dead.

11. *Those faithful sentinels on the watch-towers of Liberty, the Whig Editors of North Carolina.*

12. *The Hon. William Gaston*; the eminent jurist and exemplary citizen. Respecting the sanc-

tity of his judicial station, he stands aloof from party contentions, and is as highly distinguished by the able and impartial discharge of his duties on the Bench, as he has always been by his private virtues.

13. *The Ladies of North Carolina.*—Our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John Steed.—Education—The true source of national greatness; the unfailing antidote for political poison.

By Hamilton C. Graham.—The enemies of arbitrary power and friends to Constitutional Freedom—May they never "despair of the republic."

By Hardy B. Croom.—North Carolina.—Her Bays and Rivers in existence, and her Rail Roads in prospect; on these

Soon may the arm of mighty Steam afer,
Drive the swift barge, and roll the rapid car.

By John L. Pasteur.—The freedom of North Carolina—Virtuous themselves, they are slow to suspect others. But corruption once detected, their abhorrence of it is expressed with the energy which distinguished them at *Mecklenburg* in '75. Hugh L. White has much to hope from this.

By Wm. S. Blackledge.—Clay's Land Bill; may it become the la[illegible] of the land.

By Jacob Gooding.—Our fellow citizens of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina.—For reasons best known to Gov. Speight, they are not represented in Congress. They will triumphantly represent themselves at the ballot-box in August.

By Samuel Oliver, junr.—Gen. Edward B. Dudley; his name, and Internal Improvement, have become almost synonymous. The State owes him a debt of gratitude.

By Jo. Seawell Jones, of Shocco.—General Joseph Graham of Lincoln—The last of that gallant band of dragoons, who baptised with the blood of their country's enemies the hills and valleys of the Catawba. He still stands firm in the great struggle of the people against the insidious approaches of despotism.

By Richard Reynolds, jun., of Jones county.—General Edward B. Dudley—May he be our next Governor.

From the New York Evening Star.

State Convention.—General HARRISON.—We perceive that meetings are being called in almost every section of the State, to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held in Utica, on the 8th of June next. This will probably be the largest Convention ever held in this State; it is now admitted by our opponents that the popular enthusiasm among the farmers, mechanics, and working men, in favour of Harrison throughout the State, and indeed the whole country, is greater than was ever before witnessed in favor of any other candidate. We do not wish to make assertions that will not be fully and completely realized; but we have the utmost confidence in assuring our friends abroad, that General Harrison, at this moment, stands an equal chance of getting the vote of New York; and further, if the popular feeling continues to increase, in the same proportion that it hitherto has, up to the time of our fall elections, General Harrison will carry the State by *ten thousand majority*. Nothing is wanted but active and efficient organization; and we are pleased to find that most of the counties are preparing with great spirit for the campaign; let them go on; a more righteous cause never engaged the attention of a free people.

DREAMS.

John Quincy Adams lately dreamed he had put down Daniel Webster. He awoke and found,

'The MAN recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died.'

Alexander H. Everett dreamed he was appointed Minister to Spain; he awoke and found he was only appointed to deliver an 8th January address.

Isaac Hill dreamed, that in a speech, he read the Whig Senators into nonentity; he awoke and found he had only driven them from their chairs, and spectators from the galleries.

Richard Rush dreamed he was appointed Minister at St. James; he awoke and found himself merely on a County Committee to enter a remonstrance against the passage of the Bank Bill!

The Editor of the Globe dreamed he had, "exterminated the monster." He awoke and saw 'King Biddle' reading the new act chartering the Bank for 30 years, and the name of one Francis P. Blair exhibited as a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of $20,000.

Benton dreamed he became President of the United States, awoke at Nashville, 'literally in hell, among puppies, bullies, and affidavit makers,' headed by one Andrew Jackson, into whose right arm a bullet was sped by the said Benton, aided by his 'brother Jesse.'

Martin Van Buren dreamed he was President of the United States, and on recovering his senses found himself in company with Ritchie in Pennsylvania, in pursuit of the "lost rights of the States."

Tecumseh Johnson's dream was like unto that of Martin. He awoke and found his dusky wife had fled to Ohio in company with a paramour, leaving him at the 'Great Crossings' surrounded by woolly children. —*N. H. Statesman.*

We learn from Washington, (says the Delaware State Journal,) that Gen. Jackson has been invited to attend a grand celebration of the 4th of July, at Harrisburg, (Penn.) and that he will accept the invitation, there being great need of a revival of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania. Should the acceptance be determined on, Congress is to adjourn on or about the 27th of June, in order to enable him to take care of political matters in Pennsylvania. Should he not accept, the probability is, Congress will not adjourn till the 4th or 11th of July.

The genuine Tea plant of China is in successful cultivation, at or near Marietta, Ohio.

Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Courier.

From St. Augustine.—By the schr. *S. S. Mills*, Captain Southwark, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine *Herald*, of the 11th inst.

We have been favored by the sight of a letter, from St. Augustine, dated the 11th inst., received in this city, by the above arrival, from which we make the following extract:—"An express from Fort Drane (General Clinch's plantation) came in here last night, and the report, to-day, is that the Indians had burned the General's Sugar Works. On the 8th inst., 150 to 200 Indians attacked Fort Micanopy, and were hotly received by Major Heileman's command, 70 or 80 men, who boldly sallied out, and fought and repelled the savages. Of the U. S. Troops, none were killed, and but 5 slightly wounded; on the Indian side, damage not ascertained, as they always, if possible, carry off their dead and wounded. Two companies of Regulars started from this post to-day, for Micanopy and Fort Drane. A company of mounted men, under Capt. Dummett, employed in scouring the country, fell in with an Indian trail, about 20 miles South of St. Augustine. The Indians had driven a large quantity of cattle across Pallacer's bridge, and then destroyed it. During the night one of the sentinels fired at an Indian, as he supposed. The Indians immediately gave their war-boop, fired their guns, and retreated. I hear that Gen. Eustis is going on to Charleston, and that Gen. Clinch will take the command here."

A postscript to the same letter, dated the 12th, adds: "Col. Humphries informs me that another express arrived last night from Fort Drane, stating that the company of Dragoons at Oaklands, (McIntosh's place) had abondoned the Fort, the Indians having burnt the Sugar Works. About 70 hhds. of sugar had been previously secured in the Fort, and in some corn houses outside. The Dragoons had gone to Fort Drane, and the probability is that by this time the Fort and Sugar will have been destroyed."

[*From the St. Augustine Herald, June* 11.]

Attack upon Micanopy by the Indians.—An express arrived in town last night, from Micanopy, with the intelligence that the place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 to 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Major Heileman, who had just arrived there a few hours previous, with a part of two companies, had sent an express to Oakland, [McIntosh's] who shortly afterwards returned, stating that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micanopy. Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the Fort a long distance off. Maj. Heileman, with a part of Capt. Landrum's and Capt. Drane's companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons amounting in all to about 75 men sallied out, and attacked them in front with the artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side 5 wounded; among the latter one officer (Lt. Lee.) The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead, so that they could not be ascertained. The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micanopy, which will bring some further information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picolata during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimick at Picolata, and both proceed on to Fort Drane immediately.

A company of mounted volunteers arrived here early in the week under the command of Capt. Curry. They were mustered into service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

The Creek War.

We are still without any news of a decisive character from the Indians. With the exception of the action between a party of about two hundred Indians, and Capt. Garmany's Gwinnett Volunteers, we have nothing further of actual hostilities which have come to our knowledge.

This action, though small, has been a most brilliant affair, and reflects the highest honor on the courage and conduct of those engaged in it. Thirty or forty of the savage foe were slain, as many as were at any one time engaged against them. We regret that eleven of Georgia's brave sons have fallen in the contest.

A message, it is said, was recently forwarded to Neah-Micco, from Gen. Woodward, at Tuskegee, saying to him, in substance, that if he and his men were friendly, to come in to the whites, or otherwise he would be dealt with as hostile. That upon receiving the message, the old chief made an attempt to carry his party, as desired, but could not get more than about 300 to join him, the remainder (about 500) determined to fight. It is further said, that Neah-Micco, finding his party so generally hostile, became apprehensive for his personal safety, and finally slipped away from them during the night, with a few friends, and made his escape to Tuskegee, where he is now, with, in all, about 100 of his people. Previous to Neah-Micco's flight, the hostile Indians killed his cattle, and shewed other demonstrations to convince him that his personal safety was incompatible with his remaining among them. The rumors in regard to the conduct of Neah-Micco have been very contradictory, (as probably his course has been, as he is quite an old man,) and we do not vouch for the entire correctness of the above, though we can state that we have received it from a source entitled to full credence. About 30 men, and as many women and children, who are friendly, from Neah-Micco's camp, have come in to the friendly Indians, encamped opposite this city. Others have gone to Fort Mitchell, and others, it is said, to Chambers county. They were obliged to go off from the hostiles clandestinely, and consequently in small squads, without concert of action.

Old Neah-Micco's camp has consequently been broke up, and the hostile Indians are concentrating on the Hatchachubee under Eneah-Mathla, supposed now to be from 1000 to 1500 strong. They are no doubt preparing either to give the troops vigorous battle when they are marched against them, or make a demonstration upon this or some other place on the Chattahoochee.

A gentleman arrived on Tuesday evening from Lumpkin, in Stewart county, and who is well acquainted with the Indian character, states that he saw several traces of Indians on the road, passing from the river into the interior of Georgia. He supposes they are parties of Jim Henry's gang of robbers making their way with their negroes and other booty to Florida.

The steamer Metamora, with Capt. Dawson's command of Fouche volunteers, which started on Thursday week upon a cruize of observation down the river, returned on Monday. They met with nothing of moment in their excursion, if we except the little affair at Gen. Watson's plantation, and a visit to Captains Garmany and Jernigan's battle ground, where they buried all of the brave fellows who had fallen that they could find.

The steamer Reindeer took her departure on Sunday morning, with the Twiggs and Jones county troops on board. She will go down as far as Irwinton. We have not heard from her since her departure.

The Metamora left again on Wednesday, with Captain Dawson's company, a part of Captain Huxey's artillery company, and two companies of Col. Hardiman's regiment, who has been ordered with his command to reinforce Gen. Lowe on the Georgia side of the river below this place. The balance of Col. Hardiman's regiment departed on the same day from this city by land.

Since our last the Warren Riflemen upwards of a hundred strong, and two other companies, whose names we have not heard have arrived and been mustered into service.

Two companies of U. S. Infantry have also arrived since our last, and marched to Fort Mitchell. Gen. Fenwick with his six companies of U. S. artillery, arrived yesterday, and Col. Henderson, with three hundred marines, is expected in all next week.

The remainder of the arms and ammunition will be here shortly, when it is expected that the army will forthwith be marched into the heart of the nation, and commence active offensive operations against the enemy.

The Alabama troops, it is said, refuse to be mustered into the service of the United States; claim the Indian war as an affair of their own, and are determined to fight under the state banner. Eight hundred troops, it is further said, have already entered the nation from Irwinton, and others are expected to leave shortly from Tuskegee, under the command of Gen. Patterson.

As the Anna Calhoun, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, was passing the mouth of the Hatchachubee or High Log creek, a man from the Alabama shore informed them that the Alabama troops, under Gen. Moore, had a general and severe engagement with the Indians under Eneah-Marthla that morning, and that he (the informant,) left them still fighting. We give this as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity. A few days will confirm or dissipate the report.

Gov. Schley and Gen. Scott still have their head quarters in Columbus, and Gen. Sandford has his at Camp Georgia, where the Georgia troops are stationed, three miles below Columbus on the Alabama side.

Maj. Gen. Bailey, who commanded at West Point, has resigned, and Gen. Wood, of Coweta, has been appointed to the command of the troops in that quarter.

The Globe objects to carrying the election of the President to the House; although, of course, it cannot go there *unless a majority of the People are opposed to Van Buren.* And why does the Globe thus object? Because, says the official organ, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersy Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, South Carolina, and the small States generally, will have an equal voice with New York, Pennsylvania, and the mammoth members of the Confederacy. And why should they not? Are they not sovereign and independent States? Because they are small, must their interests *succumb* to those of the larger States? Must a combination of two or three of the immense central members of the Union be enabled to dictate to all other States whom they shall have for their President?—*Daily Atlas.*

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

Further particulars of the loss of the John Walker.—Since the publication of our paper of last week, the following facts connected with the loss and destruction of the Steamer John Walker, by the bursting of her boilers, have come to our knowledge. It appears from all the circumstances, that this unfortunate accident was the result of carelessness and neglect in not having sufficient water in the boilers. The boat left the wharf, at 3 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of towing the brig Roque, then lying at anchor below the town; this had been the practice with all our steam boats after taking in freight, either before or after their departure for Fayetteville. Captain Dickson of the Walker, ran down alongside the brig; after lying there five minutes, he ascertained his impending danger from the roaring of the steam through the safety valve, the water then being below the lower guage cock; he called to the captain to make haste and weigh his anchor, that his boilers were in danger, and he could stand it no longer; scarcely had the words escaped his lips, when at the first move of the starting bar to put the engine in operation, the explosion took place, the body of Capt. Dickson was seen going over the top-sail-yard of the brig, and fell in the river, and was not found until Wednesday night, 16 miles below town and was interred yesterday with military honors; he was a young man of promise and worth; his untimely and melancholy fate, is mourned and lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The Engineer, Isaac Smith, was thrown against the main-top-sail-yard, fell on the quarter deck, covered with the fragments of the boat, and though much mutilated, it is supposed will recover. The pilot Purdie Jacobs and fireman Damon were in the hold, and both killed, their bodies have been recovered. Prince Nichols the second pilot, standing at the helm was knocked down by a piece of one of the beams, severely wounded, but is recovering. The boat is the most perfect wreck we have ever witnessed, one of her boiler heads went through the starboard bow cutting its way through a part of each beam in its course; the starboard side, abreast the boilers, for three feet down, is blown completely off, carrying all the beams and deck with it; the starboard quarter is carried away; the quarter deck lifted up and landed on the timber heads; the most unaccountable damage, is a hole blown through the bottom between the fore-hatch and fore-castle. The boat and engine are entirely ruined and abandoned as a total loss. Some of the goods have been taken out, very much damaged, many of the packages have not been recovered, we understand there is some insurance on the goods which will of course be paid; no insurance on the boat. Loss including the uninsured goods, estimated from $15 to $18,000, which we regret to say, will fall upon our enterprising fellow-citizen, Doyle O'Hanlon.

Internal Improvements in Maryland.—The great Internal Improvement Bill passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Friday last, by 48 yeas to 29 nays—a large majority, increased probably by the amendments which the bill received in its progress thro' the House. The following summary of the provisions of the bill is copied from the Annapolis Republican of Saturday morning:

"The law appropriates three millions to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; three millions to continue the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio; one million to construct the Railroad running down the Eastern Shore from Cecil county to Pocomoke bay; half a million for a canal to connect Baltimore with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal 'by the most northern route;' and half a million to connect Annapolis with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It provides for a loan at six per cent. redeemable in fifty years, for the above purposes, upon which loan not less than twenty per cent. premium *must* be obtained, amounting to one and a half million, which will constitute a sinking fund adequate to redeem the principal in —— years, all the profits of the several improvements being pledged to the State for the payment of six per cent. interest upon the several sums received by them, after three years from their receiving the same."

We have the pleasure to announce that the Bill which thus passed the House of Delegates on Friday, finally passed the Senate of Maryland on Saturday, by a vote of 11 to 2, and IS NOW A LAW.—*Nat. Intel.*

DUBLIN, (IRELAND,) April 8.—*Another Gunpowder Plot—Blowing up of the Statue of King William the 3d, in College Green.*—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole neighborhood of College Green was thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an explosion, loud as the report of the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up, by gunpowder, of that ornament to our city, the Equestrian Statue of King William III, the saviour of his country from Popery and slavery. The powder was put into the body of the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested; from this was suspended a slow match, by which means it was fired.

The members of the Corporation, horror-stricken at the event of this morning, met at their Assembly House, William street, to day. They resolved upon offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffians who blew up the statue, and £50 for any private information that may lead to a discovery.

From the United States Telegraph.

FRONTISPIECE OF JACKSONISM.

We call the attention of our readers to a few short extracts from a speech of Mr. Rives, made towards the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. They will see what Jacksonism was *then*. What it is now, the columns of the Globe, and the speeches of Members of Congress, afford a specimen in bright contrast.

"But, sir, to return to the subject of our public expenditures, I would say to the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania that the true mode of testing the economy of our government, at any given period, is not to compare its expenses with those of a foreign government, but with its own at some antecedent period. Now, sir, if we do this, we shall find that during Mr. Jefferson's administration, in 1809, for example, the whole expenditure of the government, exclusive of the payments to the public debt, amounted to $7,737,679; while the same class of expenditures during the year 1826, according to the last Treasury report amounted to $13,062,316. Here, then, we have an increase of expenditure equal to 350 per cent. in less than 25 years, which, after making every allowance for the growth of the country, and the expansion of its institutions, does seem to me to be disproportionate and extravagant."

This was Jacksonism in 1827. An expenditure of *thirteen* millions was *extravagant!* Well! what is it now? an expenditure of *eighteen* millions in one year—*twenty-three* millions in another—nineteen in another—is *economical* and *frugal*, and Jackson & Co. are lauded for the care they take of the people's money. And even the contemplated expenditure of some *forty* or *fifty* millions is pronounced to be very economical by those who started back at the *extravagance* of expending *thirteen* millions.

Again—

"Sir, I may have fears upon this subject, which firmer minds can and do repel; but it has long been my opinion that there is a decided tendency in our government to a dangerous and disproportionate accumulation of power in the Executive branch, and that monarchy is the euthanasia of our political system. Gentlemen who treat these fears as altogether visionary, and these especially, who, like the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, consider *patronage* a disadvantage rather than an aid to an administration, have not, I am persuaded, explored the full extent and range of this powerful engine, in the magnitude which it has, at present, attained."

Well! This was *Jackson Democracy* in 1827, what is it now? Look at the Globe! look at the *party* press! Look to the proceedings of Congress! We see their members openly declaring that they were elected to sustain the Executive. We see one member openly proclaiming that he glories in "wearing the collar" of the Executive. We see the Senate denounced because they did not on the last night of a session vote an enormous unusual appropriation on a secret intimation of the Executive. What has become of all their fears of a tendency to an accumulation of power in the Executive?—All gone! Laughed at as *aristocratical, as federal!* And if Mr. Rives or any other man of *the party*, or of any party, was to rise in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, and make such a speech as this of Mr. Rives, he would be denounced as a *federalist*, as an *aristocrat*—as an *anarchist*, wishing to overturn the Government.

Again:

"Many persons having hastily supposed that the patronage of the Executive consisted exclusively in appointment to office. But an equally, if not more important branch of *patronage*, consists in the disposition of public moneys through the medium of contracts made under the direction of the Executive.

* * * * *

"Believing this immense force of Executive patronage to be dangerous to the public liberty, and as the disbursement of public money must necessarily be made by the Executive branch of the Government, that every increase of expenditure tends directly to increase the influence of that Department, I am for embracing every fit occasion to reduce the public expenditure to the real demands of the public service. It is with reference to this great *political* object, that I attach so much importance to a *wise economy* in the administration of the public affairs."

What *factious* spirit utters these sentiments?—What *anarchist* dare breathe forth such slander against the Executive *prerogatives* and power? Is it a Calhoun, or a Pickens, or a Wise? Oh no! It is the *once orthodox* Mr. Rives—the new friend of the *Protest*, of the seizure of the public deposites—the friend of an economical expenditure of *forty* millions—the friend of the expunging resolutions, and the defender and asserter of Executive prerogative and power!

When the dominant party first assumed a position not unadapted to provoke hostilities with France, the folly of such a measure was pointed out, as the country had made no preparation for war.

Those who stated this fact, were heartily abused by the Jackson presses, and called "the French party." It was of no consequence that in truth the entire blame fell justly upon the party which had been in power since the last war. They neglected what they now prate constantly about—"the defences of the country." They insisted that the state of these defences ought not to be alluded to, and they continued in the same course of apathy and neglect.—The mediation came: peace was assured beyond all question, and every shadow of difficulty removed. Then when the danger was past, when it became certain that there would be no war, then the party opened their clamorous throats in favor of an unexampled amount of war appropriations. They want to expend a hundred millions if they can, or at all events to persuade the people that enormous sums are now, *for the first time*, required to be squandered on the seaboard.

If the people are deceived by a trick so shallow and flimsy, they deserve to be ruled and rode over by the unprincipled and the corrupt.—[*Albany Daily Adv.*

Charlotte:

Friday, July 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.
Commons: WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Private interests of much importance to the subscriber demanding his personal attention in a distant section of the country, the Patrons of the Journal are respectfully informed that he finds it necessary to retire from the post of Editor of the paper. His connexion with it closes with the present number.

The subscriber conceives it altogether unnecessary to prepare a labored valedictory upon taking leave of his friends and patrons. He cannot refrain from saying, however, at parting, that he carries with him a heart alive with gratitude to them for the many unmerited kindnesses which he has personally experienced at their hands, and for the very flattering and substantial manner in which they have testified their sense of his sincere (though, he is compelled to admit, feeble) efforts in the cause to the support of which the Charlotte Journal has been devoted since it came into his hands. That cause he humbly considers to be the only true one; and he regrets the very small amount of effective talent which he has been enabled to bring to the advocacy of it:—such as it was, however, it was applied with honesty and zeal; and he looks to this fact, and to the partiality of friends, for his excuse that it was not greater.

Any regret which the subscriber might feel at being necessitated to retire from his post just at this interesting period in the political world, is more than compensated by the knowledge that such arrangements have been made with regard to a successor in his station, by the proprietor of the Journal, as will make the paper much more worthy the very liberal support which was extended towards it while under his control. He begs to solicit for it a continuance of the favor of the Whig Party, and an increased share of patronage.

Wishing it and the Party to which it is devoted, the most signal success, and to all and each of his friends and former patrons health, happiness, and prosperity, the subscriber makes his bow and takes his leave.

R. H. MADRA.

☞ I have the pleasure to inform the Patrons of the Journal, and the public in general, that a friend, fully capable of the task, has kindly offered to assist me in the Editorial Department for the present. The political character of the paper, of course, will not undergo any change.

I am truly grateful for past favor and patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to merit it.

T. J. HOLTON.

☞ *They at last begin to express their real sentiments.*—Since the decisive vote in the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay Mr. Clay's Distribution Bill on the table, and since it has leaked out that Gen. Jackson had his veto upon it "in his pocket," in case it should pass, the Van Buren presses begin to come out manfully and candidly, and oppose the measure. They have endeavored to swim heretofore, by pretending to advocate it; but, since they find that it is opposed by the leaders of the party—with Gen. Jackson at their head—they are content to show their colors, and *sink* with the party, if this opposition to the People's Rights be able to sink them; and we doubt not it will, at least in this State. Out upon men who obey the behests of a party, rather than follow and uphold the interests of the people!

The Newbern Sentinel, (Van Buren paper) says:

"*We congratulate our readers on the defeat of the Land Bill in the House of Representatives*, by a vote of 110 to 89. This vote was given on a motion to lay on the table, and was intended as a test of the ultimate fate of the measure in the House. The wisdom of experience has taught the members of the House, that the measure is, in itself, useless to the States, and *would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the General Government.*"

On this the Fayetteville Observer very justly remarks:

"We deny that "the wisdom of experience" has taught any such thing, and we shall be much disappointed if the people of North Carolina do not deny it at the next election. This is the first instance that we know of, in which a Van Buren paper in this State has openly come out in opposition to the principle and the rights of the States. They have heretofore fought the bill insidiously, having pretended that they were in favor of the measure; in the language of the Standard, that they were the true and only advocates of the rights of the people on this subject."

We can see only one way in which a distribution of the surplus revenue among the States would "be highly detrimental to the welfare of the General Government." *The General Government is considered a mere party machine by those now in power*; and, of course, the more money it has to distribute among its tools, the more likely is it that the corruptions and peculations of the wire-workers will escape detection, or be upheld if detected. But the People are not content to administer to the "welfare of the General Government"—i. e. the Van Buren Party—at this dear rate; and they therefore demand, their dearest interests demand, that their own welfare be promoted before that of a Party.

The Newbern Editors say that "*the measure* (distribution) *is in itself useless to the States.*"—Let every man in North Carolina lay his hand on his heart and decide conscientiously whether the sum of one million or one million and a half of dollars would be useless to his poor poverty-stricken, almost bankrupt, State, at this time. And if the decision be, as it must, that it would not be "useless," let him shun the sophistry of those who contend the contrary, and give his confidence and support to those who love Rome more than Cæsar, and who, as a consequence, will insist upon the rights and privileges of the People.

☞ *The immortal Nine* (not the Muses, but) Members of the House of Representatives of the United States who believe and have voted, in the year of our Lord 1836, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the States—that is, *to interfere with private property, against the will of the owners!!*—consist of the following individuals:

Messrs. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts;
William Clark, of Pennsylvania;
Harmar Denny, of Pennsylvania;
Horace Everett, of Vermont;
William Jackson, of Massachusetts;
B. F. Jones, of Connecticut;
Stephen C. Phillips, of Massachusetts;
David Potts, of Pennsylvania;
William Slade, of Vermont.

Vide the vote on the first of the resolutions accompanying Mr. Pinckney's Report.

☞ *Drowning men catch at straws.*—The Van Buren men in these parts have all along strenuously contended that Mr. Van Buren was no more an Abolitionist than the best of us—than Judge White himself. And yet they are mightily elated at the recent vote he was compelled to give on the question of ordering to a third reading Mr. Calhoun's Bill to prevent the circulation of Incendiary publications!! What does this prove? Is it not the most direct and positive evidence that they themselves consider him not entirely innocent of the charge of Abolitionism? Certainly it is. The Whig papers do not cry up Judge White's vote on that question—his opinions on the subject of abolition are too well known to need the use of such small circumstances to prove a case on one side or the other. It is only "drowning men [who] catch at straws."

"*Non-Committal.*—It was unfortunate for Mr. Van Buren that the state of the vote on the Incendiary Bill forced him to poke his head a little farther out of his shell than he would wish to have done. On the engrossment of the Incendiary Bill, previous to its third reading, the votes were eighteen to eighteen—the Vice-President *out of the Chair*. There had been *two* votes taken before, when there was a *tie*—the Vice President *out of the Chair*. Mr. Calhoun seeing that the Bill was about being lost, and that it might possibly be saved by the Vice-President taking the Chair, called on him to take the Chair, and give the casting vote. Here was a quandary. What should he do? Go against the bill? Oh, no; that would never do! Go for it? Oh! it was a bitter pill, but he had to take it. So he went for it, trusting to his Northern friends to satisfy the Abolitionists that it was a work of political necessity, and not of free, unbiassed will. We doubt not that the excuse will be satisfactory, and they will feel that *for their interests*, it was the wisest course he could pursue. Both sections will, however, understand it."—*U. S. Tel.*

☞ *The Cherokee Indians.*—We have received very little information from the Cherokee country since our last. The Rutherfordton Gazette states, from verbal information, that the alarm of the inhabitants of Macon and Haywood still exists. A gentleman informed us, who lately passed through that section of the State, that he understood a draft was to be made for the protection of the inhabitants. It is also stated in the Cassville (Ga.) Pioneer of the 10th inst., that an old man named Burke, and his family, have been murdered in Walker county, by a party of Cherokee Indians—the family consisted of only three individuals, who were burst up in their house. This is said to be the first and only attempt of hostility by the Cherokee Indians. The murderers had not been discovered.

We have given in preceding columns such extracts as we considered of interest to our readers from the scene of Indian disturbances in Florida and the Creek nation. Philander R. Broad, Post Master at Fort Mitchell, it is stated, was the ring-leader among the Indians in the Robbery of the mail. He is now confined in Chambers county, and will be taken to Mobile to be tried before the Federal Court. The evidence is said to be strong and conclusive against him.

We regret to learn, that the Small Pox has made its appearance in Columbus, Geo., and fears were entertained that it would reach the army. One hundred cases are said to have been reported.

☞ We understand that the new Engine and Mills which have for some time been in course of erection at the "Alexander Mine," were completed and put into successful operation on Saturday last. Many of our citizens were present on the occasion, all of whom speak very highly of the new works—of the engine, as a beautiful specimen of machinery—of the mills, as perfectly competent to fulfil, in a superior manner, all the purposes of their erection.

We are requested, by Mr. Penman, to say that he will be happy to see, at the Mine, such of his friends and the public generally as may do him the honor to call; he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make their visit agreeable. We intend to go ourself, and would advise others to do the same.

☞ *Columbian Repository.*—The first number of this paper, published by Hugh M'Queen, Esq., at Chapel Hill, has made its appearance, and fully justifies the prepossessions of Mr. M'Queen's friends in behalf of this periodical. Its editorial remarks are nervous, pithy, and sensible. Its selections show the scholar and man of taste, and the mechanical execution very good. On the very first suggestion that Mr. M'Q. was about to commence a journal at Chapel Hill, we anticipated a very good newspaper, and we are not disappointed. If the succeeding numbers shall come near the first in editorial merit, it will become the unqualified duty of the Whig party in North Carolina to sustain it—we give it our hearty 'go ahead.'—*Carolina Watchman.*

☞ We have received the first number of the Repository, which can be inspected by any of our friends—and we will forward on the name of any one wishing to subscribe.

☞ Richard H. Bayard has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Naudain, and appeared and took his seat on the 20th ult.

☞ *Melancholy Casualty.*—A young man by the name of Edward Willoughby was drowned in the Catawba river, near the Mountain Island Shoals, on Friday evening last. He had gone to the river, with several others from this place, for the purpose of fishing, and in venturing too far, got himself into a whirlor suckhole formed by two rapid currents coming together, became strangled, and lost all power to save himself. His body was not found until Saturday evening when a jury of inquest was held over him, and he was decently interred. He was a cabinet maker, and came to this place from Wadesborough in December last, and has resided here since that time, and had so demeaned himself as to be respected by those who knew him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman formerly of Lincolnton, to a friend.

WEST POINT, TROUP COUNTY, } *in Camp June 12th* 1836. }

"The situation of our country is truly alarming, and no doubt will continue until Christmas or late in the fall; when the leaves fall, and the whole Indian nation scoured and every Indian, whether hostile or friendly, subdued and disarmed, ready for emigration. Our order from the General Government, arrived at this post last night, by express, the purport of which was for every Creek Indian to enroll their names, and emigrate to the country allotted for them beyond the Mississippi river. This order, I know, if enforced and strictly attended to, is the only means of securing the lives and property of the inhabitants of all east Alabama in future, a scope of country about 100 miles square. In consequence of this order, I look for a general and bloody war: for it will be rejected by the Indians unanimously—they are determined to remain and retain their country or die. There has been several skirmishes with the Indians this week—the Indians so far still prove victorious, there is no certainty of fighting them; they stay concealed in the swamps and look both ways—one part to success in sly shooting; and the other to secure a retreat. Recent murders have been committed in 15 miles of this place.—Two men having brought their families here for protection, determined to go back and attend their farms: while ploughing in the field, they were both shot and cut to pieces in the most inhuman manner. I am still at this post, Captain of a company with 113 efficient soldiers, ready to take revenge and stain the soil of Alabama with hostile savage blood. I am in good health. Floyd is in the army 50 or 60 miles below this point. There are 10,000 soldiers along the Chatahoochee, between this post and Florida. I think the Indians can raise a force from 7 to 10,000 good warriors. 250 to 300 Indians crossed the river on Tuesday last below this place, and attacked 150 whites, killing five and wounding 10 or 12: the whites retreated without burying their dead, or ascertaining the number of the enemy's dead. If supplies are not brought here and sold at a rate for the poor to purchase—thousands of persons must perish. Bacon is worth from 25 to 30 cts. a pound—Beef, 10 to 12—Corn, 1,50—and every thing else in proportion."

☞ *Texas.*—Extract of a letter from a former resident of Fayetteville, dated

"FORT TRAVIS, GALVESTON ISLAND, } *Texas, May 27th*, 1836. }

"In a letter written from the Mississippi, I informed you of my intention of coming to this place for the purpose of joining the Texians. I presume the report of the late gallant victory of the Texians, and capture of Santa Anna, is no longer a matter of doubt in the United States. I have not seen him myself, as he left a few days ago for Velasco, with the Cabinet. Gen. Cos, and a great number of officers are here. I see them almost every day. There are on the Island about 300 prisoners. Those that are able to work are employed in erecting fortifications. The poor devils don't like work much. They, however, appear to be well satisfied, as they get a plenty to eat. The Mexicans are decidedly the most miserable looking beings I have ever seen, and if Texas does not obtain her liberty and independence, it is our own fault, for such looking men as the Mexican soldiers are can never cope with Americans. The officers are most of them, good looking and intelligent men, and very polite. They are all very peaceable, but still we keep a strong guard over them. As to the progress of the war, I can say nothing at present, as we are in total ignorance of the movements either of the enemy or of our army. We shall proceed to the interior of the country as soon as possible. We are commanded by Col. Morgan, from N. Carolina originally; from what part I do not know. I believe this is all the information I can give you concerning this country, which will, no doubt, in the course of time be the greatest agricultural country in the world, and combines health with a most delightful climate. It is the country of my adoption, I will cling to her to the last.—*Observer.*"

☞ "*The Electioneering Campaign.*"—Under this head, the Standard a short time since, endeavoured to revive the drooping spirits of the retainers of the intriguer. The next session will indeed be an important one, and the public interests require a very different body from the imbecile, inefficient majority of the last Legislature, to do justice to the important subjects which will require the consideration of the Assembly—a majority remarkable for nothing except its servile obedience to a few leaders. The revised statutes, it is understood, are to be submitted to its consideration; and, of course, it is important that the members should have some other qualifications to discharge their duties than a willingness to follow implicitly the self-constituted leaders of the party.

That a party, notorious for its humbugs, for the false issues which it is constantly presenting to the people, for its unscrupulous mode of electioneering, should bring these charges against its opponents, is neither new nor unexpected. All that the opponents of the nominees of the Rueker Caucus ask, is a fair, open, manly fight, before the great tribunal the People.

The Standard pretends that the controversy involves the right of instruction, and claims for its party the distinction of being the especial champions of that doctrine. Let us test the sincerity of these precious democrats, of modern growth, by their acts. They support General Jackson, who, in his proclamation, has ☞ denied out and out the right of instruction; who declares that the members of Congress, although *elected* from a particular district, represent the whole people of the United States. They support for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State ☞ *R. D. Speight, who, when instructed by the votes of the people of his District, when in Congress, to vote for Gen. Jackson,* DISREGARDED THEIR WILL, *and voted for William H. Crawford.* ☜ We have here a practical commentary worth all their professions on paper, of the real estimation in which these dear friends of the people hold "the great principles of representative government;" and their hollow hypocrisy stands fully exposed.

This article calls on the people to elect the supporters of the present administration. How long and how far will these men presume on the ignorance of the people? Is Gen. Jackson a candidate for re-election? Is he the person who is presented by the Steam Caucus democrats to the American people for their suffrages? No. Their candidates are Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. Their merits and their qualifications, be it remembered, are the proper subjects for investigation; and what are the merits which should commend them to our support? Do they agree with us in principle? Have they sustained our interest? If so, when, and upon what occasion? Is it a recommendation that Van Buren supported the candidate of the Federal anti-waf party, against the venerable Madison? Is it, that he voted to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and levy contributions from the citizens of a State, for passing through her territory, without authority? Is it that he admits the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

These are some of the great questions upon which this contest must turn; and it would be much more to the purpose to clear the skirts of Van Buren of these political sins, than be eternally prating about "this administration," "the venerable President," in a strain of adulation which is loathsome to every independent man, unsalted to our free republican institutions, and debasing in any citizen of this confederacy.

We have before this examined the pretensions of the aristocracy of office-holders, to the title of republicans. The supporters of almost royal prerogative in the Executive, of the ultra Federal principles of the proclamation and the protest, are nice republicans truly. Principles which if carried out would expunge the State Governments, convert the confederacy into one great consolidated despotism, and render the Executive the greatest power in the State.—*Rel. Star.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

"Who steels my purse, steals trash—
But he that filches from me my *good name*,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed."—*Shakespeare.*

Mr. Editor: By chance I happened to be in Charlotte on the 20th of May, and, anxious to get all the information I could of the politics of the present day, I stepped up to a small party where a Van Buren Candidate and one of the Whig Delegates in town on that day were arguing very strongly. They were talking about Caucuses, and my feelings were very much hurt to hear the Van Buren man, during the conversation, degrading the character of a gentleman of high respect, once a citizen of Cabarrus Co.—this gentleman was John W. Hamilton. The Delegate condemned the Caucus that was got up at Baltimore, by the Vanites, for the purpose of nominating little Van for President; and the Van Buren Candidate, to justify it, mentioned the one which brought out Clay in 1832; and, if he had stopped here, he would have done well; but, in order to "come off more than conqueror," he referred to the characters of the two gentlemen who represented this District in those conventions. Mr. Hoke, he said, *was a man of honour;* but what was John W. Hamilton?—a man in no respect at all—a man who made his living *by pushing the Wheelbarrow in the Town of Concord!* Mr. Editor, I am no politician, but I feel myself under obligations to contradict the Van Buren Candidate in such assertions as these; and say, without fear of contradiction, that it is a downright falsehood. There were few more honorable men in Cabarrus Co., than J. W. Hamilton. He once held the highest office in Cabarrus Co. viz: High Sheriff; and he filled and afterwards left the office with honour to himself. He was also a highly respectable Merchant in Concord. I appeal to the citizens of Cabarrus for the truth of these assertions.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

[A pretty comment, the above, upon the consistency of the party which claim *all the Democracy*, and force all the Aristocracy upon their opponents. The cloven foot will show itself occasionally in spite of their efforts to hide it! Will not the people be warned by its deformity?]—*Ed.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

STEEL CREEK CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Companies of Captains Neel and Knox, on Tuesday the 3d inst. it was agreed to celebrate the 4th of July at the usual Muster-ground of the Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry:—Whereupon Capt. W. H. Neel, Capt. J. B. Knox, Col. W. N. Parks, Z. A. Grier, Dr. R. T. Cheek, and M. Edwards, were appointed a Committee to make Arrangements; who retired, and after consultation, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the day be celebrated by an Oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence; and that a Barbacue be prepared on the occasion.

The following appointments for the day were then made.

Col. WILLIAM N. PARKS, *President.*
ANDREW GRIER, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN M. POTTS, }
Col. WILLIAM M. GRIER, } *Marshalls.*
Capt. SAMUEL COX, }
ZENAS A. GRIER, *To read the Declaration.*
R. J. MCDOWELL, *To deliver the Oration.*

Committee of Invitation.—Andrew Campbell, A. H. Dinkins, S. D. Partlaw, J. D. Simeral, J. B. Knox, J. H. McDowell, J. A. Grier, T. B. Price, Joseph Knox, A. G. Neel, J. F. Hunter, H. N. Knox, J. S. Cheek, T. H. Grier, A. S. King.

Committee to prepare Toasts.—Col. Thomas I. Grier, John Hart, Esq., W. A. Wilson, J. H. McDowell, J. M. Potts.

It is expected the Ladies will countenance the celebration by their presence. They are particularly invited to attend on the occasion.

Steel Creek, May 7, 1836.

DIED,

On the 21st ultimo, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH BLACK, wife of Captain James M. Black, aged 40 years. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and much esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, for her piety and benevolence. She has left to her friends the consoling hope, that she has exchanged the trials of earth for the joys of Heaven. It is by such bereavements that God teaches his children submission to his will, and prepares them to enter into rest.—*Communicated.*

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ **Glorious News!!!**

It is with pleasure we inform our readers to day, of the passage of the Bill regulating the Deposites of the Public Money, through the House of Representatives, by a vote of 155 to 28. There appears to be little doubt of a veto on this Bill by the President; and we rejoice at the prospect before us, of seeing North Carolina *materially* benefitted by its passage.

☞ Nothing further from Florida or Georgia, relative to Indian disturbances.

☞ It appears from an extract in the Natchez Courier, that the Choctaw Indians have been committing depredations on the whites.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LEE will leave Charlotte the early part of next week.

June 30, 1836.

MALLARD CREEK CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth session of this school will commence on Monday the 11th of July; in which will be taught the following branches, viz: Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, at $5 per session.

LANGUAGES.—*Latin.*—Sacred History, Jacob's Reader, Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, Horace's Odes and Epistles, Tacitus, Pliny's Epistles. *Greek.*—Testament, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Memorabilia of Socrates.—*Mathematics.*—Young's Algebra, Lyendre's Geometry, (by Bruster) Roman Antiquities, (Adams) at $10.

Boarding can be obtained on reasonable terms. The local situation of the place, and the moral character of the neighborhood, highly recommend it: and the subscriber hopes, by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

C. S. WEIR.

June 30, 1836. 300-2w

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 8th CLASS of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836, to be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System, on Saturday the 23d of July, 1836, at Lincolnton.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6,000
9 Prizes of	500	is	4,500
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000

Besides many of $100, $50, $30, $20, &c.

☞ *Amounting in all to* 180,000. ☜

Whole Tickets $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,
Charlotte, N. C.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his valuable plantation, on Rocky River, lying in the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, containing 200 Acres of as good farming land as the county affords—about 80 Acres cleared. On the premises there are a good frame Dwelling and other necessary out buildings, large Barn and 5 acres of first rate Meadow. Good water convenient to the buildings. This plantation is inferior to none in point of soil and convenience.—Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, examine the land, and hear the price. Terms made easy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Also 6 likely Negroes for Sale.

W. F. A.

June 24, 1836. 300-6w

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Charlotte, June 26, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely.

MARTIN ICEHOUER.

Charlotte, June 26, 1836. 3t

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN HUIE.

July 1, 1836. 300-f

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by Court to receive the tax returns of the Town Company, I will attend at the Courthouse on the 23d instant, it being the 4th Saturday of this month, at which time I will expect all returns to be made. All persons who do not make their returns at the time mentioned will be most assuredly dealt with as the law directs in such cases, without favor of persons. Delinquents, may look out for William A. Tood.

SAML. McCOMB, J. P.

July 1, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROKEN TIES.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The broken ties of happier days,
How often do they come
To mock before our musing gaze
Like a remembered strain:
Strained we each discovered chain
To sparkling twist less,
And quickly found one we've again
Unite those broken ties.

The grandeur of our infant home,
The kindred that we loved,
For from our stern parsimony may roam
To distant climes removed;
Or we have watched their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sighed to think how sadly death
Cuts sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
They too are gone or changed;
Or, worse than all, their love and truth
Are darkened and estranged.
They meet us in a glittering throng,
With cold averted eyes,
And wonder that we weep our wrong,
And mourn our broken ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not one radiant hope of bliss,
Unclouded, yet remain?—
That hope the sovereign Lord has given,
Who reigns beyond the skies,
That hope unites our souls to Heaven
By truth's enduring ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth,
Is sent in pitying love,
To lift the lingering heart from earth,
And speed its flight above,
And every pang which rends the breast,
And every joy that dies,
Tell us to seek a heavenly rest,
And trust to holier ties.

"I WILL BY AND BYE."

Zounds! sir, you may as well swear that you will never do it! I'm out of all patience with these "by and bye" folks. An hour of the present time is worth a week of the future.

Why, I know a bachelor, who is as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him;—but he has been putting off the happy time, from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry "by and bye," till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still "resolving" and I fear "he will die the same."

He that would gather the roses of matrimony must wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the thorns why, poor Richard says, put it off till September.—"Procrastination is the thief of time."

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremiah Carelem. When he put my horses into the stable, he took me to his barn floor to see some fine wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards of the barn was near falling, and he had better nail it. "I will by and bye," said he. Things about the farm looked as though "by and bye" folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board, and the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat, and old brindle the best cow in the drove, was foundered so that she died. Now two nails worth a penny, and five minutes of time would have saved the life of old brindle and the white wheat in the bargain.

Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting above the ground. "It looks well, said I, neighbor—but there is a hole in the fence, which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden." "I will by and bye," said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was deafened with the cry of "Whoes, whoes—stu-boy, stu-boy"—a drove of hogs had come along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence and destroyed the labor of a week.

HESTER MASSEY.

The following description of a singular female, now living in Buncombe county, N. C., is from a correspondent of the Charleston Observer, who has furnished other notices of the county for that paper. The editor of the Observer says that every reliance may be placed upon the statements.

"There is a woman in Buncombe Co., N. C., 22 years of age, born without arms or legs. She is one of twelve children, the rest of whom are free from defect. Her head is large, countenance good, and trunk well formed, except a slight prominence of one shoulder, arising, probably, from some habit of unequal exertion of the muscles of the back. She is possessed of usual intellect, and reads a good deal. In reading she occupies an ordinary chair, with a table at her left side, and turns the leaves with here mouth. She is capable of progression, on a level surface, by advancing first one of the ischia and then the other, successively. Fixed on a chair, she gives it a progressive motion across the floor, by means of the muscles of her back acting on the back of the chair, tilting it a little, and then advancing first one and then the other side of it. She sweeps the floor holding a straw broom between her head and shoulder. Yet she cannot dress nor feed herself, nor get on or off a chair or bed. Her name is Hester Massey. She is sometimes at Court, and often receives presents from those whose curiosity leads them to view her. She was once induced to go as far as Columbia, S. C., with a man who was to take care of her, and exhibit her as a curiosity. She however, received no part of the money, and soon returned to her friends.

The following account of two "old fashioned Snow Storms," which occurred in 1717, is taken from Alonzo Lewis's history of Lynn, Massachusetts.

"Two great Storms on the 20th and 24th of February, covered the ground so deep with snow, that people could not for some days pass from one house to another. Old Indians of an hundred years said their fathers had never told them of such a snow. It was from 15 to 20 feet deep, and generally covered the lower story of the houses. Cottages of one story were entirely buried, so that the people dug paths from one house to another under the snow. Soon after a slight rain fell, and the frost crusted the snow, and then the people went out of their chamber windows and walked over it. Many of the farmers lost their sheep; and most of the sheep and swine that were saved, lived from one to two weeks without food. One man had some bees buried near his barn, which were dug out alive eleven days after. During this snow a great many deer came from the woods for food, and were followed by the wolves, which killed many of them. Others were killed by the people with guns. Some of the deer fled to Nahant, and being chased by the wolves leaped into the sea and were drowned. Great damage was done to the orchards, by the snow freezing to branches and splitting the trees as it fell. This snow formed a remarkable era in New England; and old people in relating an event, would say it happened so many years before or after the great snow."

A lady who keeps a boarding house in Canal street, New Orleans, advertises that she can accommodate boarders with families. This is an excellent opportunity, says the Bee, for Bachelors, or those who belong to the labor-in-vain club.

Pearls are not gotten, but from the bottom of the water: and gold is dug not from the surface, but from the deep entrails of the earth. So the joy of God is not to be found, but in the inward recesses of a broken and a contrite spirit.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Languages, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry, $10 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50

J. A. WALLACE, *Principal.*

June 13, 1836.

Memory of Washington?

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References { E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living in Lancaster District, S. C., on Saturday last, a Gray Horse, heavy made, about 15 hands high, eight years old this spring, under cut before and hind legs are a little dappled. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one for taking up said horse. Any information concerning said horse may be directed to Lancasterville, S. C. to the subscriber.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.

June 23, 1836. 3w

Pay Your Town Taxes.

THE Citizens of Charlotte, who are liable to pay a Corporation Tax, are requested to call on the undersigned, on or before the first of July, and pay their taxes for 1836, and save the expense of a visit from an officer.

By Order of the Board,

B. OATES, T. B. C.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Sloan, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the said John Sloan's undivided interest in the **Lemon's Gold Mine.** Terms of sale made known on the day.

N. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

June 16, 1836. 3w

For Rent,

THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.

June 2. P. THOMPSON.

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India
Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article.)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Bdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,
Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

Also, some prime Bacon.

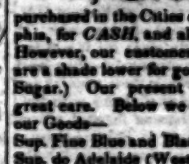
☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for Cash,

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS; also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 19tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a hand to attend at a Mill; one of no experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber.

R. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.

I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a small quantity of *BACON*. Those wishing to buy had better avail themselves of the present, while cheap and good.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

June 23, 1836.

P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought heretofore, are respectfully requested to make payment. J. M. M.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

"By Hickory, and will Sell.
"We wish our customers luck if sold."

W. J. Hockley & Co.

HAVING recently received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If misfit should ever occur, it is made good by the cash or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 84—3m

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1836. 80—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 23.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	14 a 15	Wheat,	a 81 25
Corn,	a 75	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	6½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 17½
Feathers,	00 a 45	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	47 a 50		

COLUMBIA—JUNE 18.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 62½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a 25
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 18	" N. Orlens,	13 a 15
Coffee,	15 a 17	" St. Croix,	13 a 15
Corn,	90 a 95	" W. Ilnd.	14 a 16
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	Tallow,	10 a 13
Iron, Sweden,	5½ a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
" Country,	4½ a 5		

CHERAW—JUNE 20.

Bacon,	12½ a	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	16 50	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
Corn,	75 a 80	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 07½	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	6½ a 6½	" in sacks,	2 40 a 2½